

Juncus brachycarpus, Engelm., found locally on the coast of New Haven County, Connecticut, and of Plymouth County, Massachusetts, will possibly be found in light soil near the coast of Rhode Island.

Juncus bulbosus, L., similar to *J. subtilis*, but with more numerous flowers in glomerules and blunt capsules, occurs in water and in boggy places in Labrador, Newfoundland, and on Sable Island, Nova Scotia, and should be sought on our northern borders.

Juncus castaneus, J. E. Smith, found on Newfoundland and Anticosti, and common on the northern Rocky Mountains, may yet be discovered on the mountains of northern New England.

Juncus conglomeratus, L. (*J. Leersii*, Marsson) similar to *J. effusus*, var. *compactus*, but with more rigid costate scapes, and with capsules tipped by a crown-like blunt mucro, occurs in southern Newfoundland and Nova Scotia and possibly reaches eastern Maine.

Juncus dichotomus, Ell., known near the coast of Connecticut and of Massachusetts, is to be sought in Rhode Island.

Juncus oronensis, Fernald, occurs on Rangeley Lake, Maine, and is probably in damp thickets or swamps of Coos County, New Hampshire.

Juncus scirpoides, Lam., has been reported from various New England stations, but all the specimens seen by the writer have proved to be other species. It occurs, however, along the coast from Florida to Long Island, and may well be expected to extend northward to Cape Cod.

Juncus stygius, var. *americanus*, Buchenau, one of the rarest and most evasive of American rushes, has been known in bogs of Somerset County, Maine, and Jefferson County, New York. It may, therefore, be hopefully sought in northern New Hampshire and Vermont.

Juncus trifidus, var. *monanthus*, Bluff & Fingerhuth, Compend. Fl. Germ. sect. i. (1825) 440, with the numerous basal leaves equalling the slender culms (2.5–6 dm. high) occurs locally along the mountains from Ulster County, New York, to Virginia and North Carolina, and should be looked for in New England, especially in Litchfield County, Connecticut, and Berkshire County, Massachusetts.

Juncus Vaseyi Engelm., found locally near the Rangeley Lakes, and in the Penobscot and St. John valleys, Maine, and in the valley of the Black River, Jefferson County, New York, is to be expected in northern New Hampshire and Vermont.

THE BLACK SPRUCE IN RHODE ISLAND.—In 1888 Mr. J. L. Bennett recorded¹ *Picea nigra*, Link, as occurring in "Johnston, Foster, etc." Apparently no specimens were preserved by him to corroborate this statement and as a result certain botanists have been somewhat skept-

¹ Plants of Rhode Island (1888), p. 40.

tical of its occurrence in Rhode Island. Mr. L. L. Dame in his excellent little hand book² says of it "Rhode Island — not reported," meaning that he had seen no specimen from the state. Sometime during last winter or early in the spring of the present year (1903) Mr. H. W. Preston called the writer's attention to this statement of Mr. Dame's, and suggested that we make special effort to get some herbarium specimens as both of us recollected having seen a group of the trees within a year in Scituate (Rhode Island), while riding on one of the Danielson electric cars.

About this time Mr. G. W. Burlingame sent to the Brown University Herbarium, for identification, a specimen of the Black Spruce which was collected, as I learned later, at the station just mentioned. Mr. Preston has since then visited this place and photographed the trees.

Early in May the writer spent a day about Wakefield Pond, Burrillville, in company with Rev. R. F. Cheney of Pascoag. At the time of our visit the water appeared to be higher than usual — though it may not have been — and what looked at a short distance like several ordinary islands proved, upon closer inspection, to be partially of wholly submerged islands — if such an expression be allowed — often with only the bushes and small trees projecting above the water.

These trees were nearly all Black Spruce and we counted more than a hundred on three or four of these "islands." Many of the spruces were in fruit while, in some cases, scarcely a meter in height. Perhaps the tallest one we saw was growing on the mainland — it was estimated to be 5 or 6 meters high. It is probable that the Black Spruce occurs at quite a number of stations in northern Rhode Island as it has been reported from at least six different towns, although the writer has personally seen it in but two of them, as stated.— J. FRANKLIN COLLINS, Providence, Rhode Island.

PANICUM COMMONSIANUM IN CONNECTICUT.— In June, 1902, and again a year later I collected, in a "sand-blow" in South Windsor, Connecticut, a plant which proves to be *Panicum Commonsianum*, Ashe. There were a few scattered clumps of it, growing in pure sand, some with *Carex siccata* and other plants of dry ground, some in places where nothing else had the courage even to try to exist. Mr. Fernald

² Dame and Brooks: Handbook of the Trees of New England (1902), p. 12.